

ON DISTRICT DAY.

There Are Great Times in the House.

When District of Columbia Matters Are Discussed.

SOME BIG SCHEMES.

A Plan to Establish a Great National Exposition.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—[Special.]—District day, which comes around once a month, has of late been a regular field day in the house, because almost every bill affecting the District involved some great or long disputed principle in government, and while one member is frantic lest the District be imposed on another is perfectly willing to try experiments here for general application. The first appropriation pending schemes to establish a great national exposition so that all visitors, especially foreigners, may see the products of all the states here; to construct a vast boulevard and vast bordering park clear around the city, to establish the biggest water filter in the world and make the muddy Potomac clear as alcohol; to establish a great electric plant on new and original principles for the instruction of the world and finally to issue bonds to the extent of \$7,500,000 to complete the sewerage system of the city and vicinity. Yet all these momentous subjects have not excited as much interest or, at any rate, such a furious discussion as a little bit of a proposition concerning the police pension fund. For, to these many years certain little sources of revenue have been given to this fund, and as present 19 disabled policemen, 30 widows and 28 children are supported from it at a monthly cost of \$1,685. The proposition of the committee was to set aside certain liquor license fees in order to sustain this annuity.

The Liquor Question. Of course there was a disturbance. Those people who think any license to sell liquor a mortal sin were on the points of their boots at once, and even some of the advocates of license thought it of doubtful propriety. When the matter got into the house, Mr. Combs made an interesting statement on the experience of Brooklyn, which, as he thought, had proved it very unwise to connect this fund or any other fund in which the police are interested with the liquor business, because the police have to deal directly with the enforcement of the liquor license law.

Mr. Dingley of Maine claimed that the district attorney had recently rendered a decision which was nothing less than a deliberate attempt to override the law, and other members pointed out the policy of diverting revenues was un-American, undemocratic and all the other things that are bad in fiscal science. They wanted all the revenues to go into the treasury first and then be voted out to the special purposes, as required. Having thus discussed the subject of the police and the police, whisky and political economy, the house fell next upon the great and practically inexhaustible subject of a civil pension list. Mr. Holman got into such a state of mind that he seemed to be almost shedding tears as he implored the members to enter upon such a policy as that of civil pensions, and Mr. Cox of Tennessee backed him up with an argument that the principle of pensioning policemen would carry with it that of a civil pension list made up of supernumerary and disabled employees in the department.

Tom Reed Looms Up. When the Democrats had worked themselves into a really painful state of mind, Tom Reed, as usual, loomed upon the scene. He introduced some new lines of discussion on the general subject of government and of the country's duties to the District, but he was not so successful in agreeing substantially with Mr. Holman. He feared that if a civil pension list were once started it would grow into an abuse, as government employees spend all they make, and each head of department is now confronted with the alternative of keeping old men who are not doing any work, or throwing them out on the world as objects of charity. He suggested an entirely new plan of paying department clerks—that they should start with very low salaries, say \$500, and that be steadily increased with length of service to \$3,500 or \$4,000, and that these salaries should be taxed, at an increasing rate if you like, to create a fund for the supernumerary. "If," said he, "these clerks won't save enough to support them in their old age, the government must do it for them. As it is, in the revenue marine service we have a force of old and disabled men drawing full salaries and retaining the promotions of younger men. There may be propriety in pensioning policemen as we do soldiers, but to extend the policy would be bad." Mr. Reed was listened to with even more than the usual attention, and after some more spirited controversy the bill was recommended.

That there should be so much time given in a great national legislature to a matter so trifling in itself would be ridiculous were it not that every member instinctively suspects a job or the introduction of an entering wedge to some great scheme in almost everything that is proposed for the District. While this heated controversy was raging in the house the senate was stirred up, though in a much more entertaining way, by the same subject. Somebody had stated that Mr. Quay was promoting a scheme by which a Philadelphia firm could get control of the surface roads of Washington, and the matter had gone far enough to the subject of a later declared that he had not assailed any senator, and the whole matter was referred for investigation to the Gray sugar bribery committee, to the great amusement of the Democrats.

City Improvements. The grand scheme for a boulevard and bordering park, so hot in shape to be put into a bill, but the citizens' committee, which has it in charge, presents a beautiful plan. The whole flat along the eastern branch of the Potomac is to be turned into a park, and from the northeast end of it the boulevard is to turn westward and then southward again, connecting the Zoological park, Soldiers' home and so on, around to the place of beginning, which would make it the grandest thing of the kind in the world. The proj-

ect to establish a permanent exposition here has been put into a bill by Senator Patrick Walsh of Georgia. The bill provides for a commission consisting of the postmaster general, secretary of the interior and secretary of agriculture, who are to prepare the plans and advertise for competitive offers for the buildings and manage the business generally. The first appropriation only is provided for in this bill—\$7,500 for the expenses of the commission.

DISCUSSING SOCIALISM.

Statistics Being Collected for Use by Congress—Morrison Swift to Talk. WASHINGTON, June 18.—An effort to compile statistics regarding convict labor in the United States has been instituted by the house committee on labor as a preliminary to drawing a bill to prevent competition between prison-made goods and the products of free labor.

Letters have been addressed to the officials of the states and territories for information. Some of the points to be inquired into are: The number of convicts employed; the class of work in which they are engaged; the channels through which their goods are placed on the market and the prices at which sold.

The result of convict labor was used as an argument to refute the scheme of Mr. Morrison I. Swift of the Fitzgerald industrial army, for government factories for the unemployed. Swift is one of the most able socialists and is to talk again today, believing that he can convince the legislators. Swift is a highly educated man, a graduate of Williams college and of the university of Berlin, Germany.

An interesting line of inquiry set on foot by Chairman McGann of the committee through the labor commissioner concerns the results of machinery upon labor and production. Mr. McGann believes that this country is suffering from over-production largely caused by the introduction of labor-saving machinery which displaces workmen, while it increases the output. The typesetting machines which do the work of three men, he considers a good example of this tendency. When they are introduced in a printing office two-thirds of the men are displaced, they drift into other offices, find it difficult to secure work, are willing to work cheaply for the sake of a living and reduce the general rates of wages.

Another example of the same character he finds in the history of labor-saving machinery in brick making. The remedy for this is to have a system of shorter hours, arguing that a system of shorter hours will give employment to more hands and at the same time increase consumption in proportion, perhaps to the production. "When the hours of work are shortened," says Mr. McGann, the laborer goes home with a long evening on his hands. He must have another suit of clothes to put on; another pair of boots; another hat; must have books or papers to read, or he must go for a walk, take his wife and buy a cigar for himself and candy for his children, thus increasing the consumption of products."

The commissioner of labor is collecting statistics upon the effect of machinery on prices, labor and production in different lines, which the commissioner of labor hopes to be able to utilize in pending legislation.

Social Purity League.

A very humane rescue work is being done by the Topeka Social Purity league under the direction of its president, who has had eight years' experience in this line. Important results have already been accomplished. Questions may be asked of Judge F. G. Shaw, or Rev. C. M. Sheldon. Persons interested should send contributions to Prof. Clarence Greeley, 1501 Warren street, Topeka, Kansas.

Deafness Cannot be Cured. by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure Deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out of this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CENEY & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Ottawa Chautauqua.

G. A. R. day June 21st. Governor McKinley will speak. Special train from Topeka Over the Missouri Pacific. Leave Topeka 8 o'clock a. m. Land vs. at Forest Park station. Modoc club will go on this train. Return after camp fire. Fare \$1.50 for round trip. For further information enquire F. E. NIPPS, Ticket Agent.

To prevent the hardening of the subcutaneous tissues of the scalp and the obliteration of the hair follicles, which cause baldness, use Hall's Hair Renewer.

Grand Army Day at Ottawa.

Special excursion train for Ottawa via Santa Fe route to hear the address of Governor McKinley of Ohio, Thursday, June 21. Fare \$1.50 for the round trip. Train leaves Topeka at 7:30 a. m. Returning, leaves Ottawa about 11 p. m. ROWLEY BROS., Corner Sixth and Kansas Ave.

Fortify yourself for the disease peculiar to warm weather, by taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

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Prof. Vail delivers his last lecture to-night at representative hall on "The Coal Question," on the basis of the annular system. The lectures are highly spoken of by the cultured people who have attended.

Special train to Ottawa over the Missouri Pacific Thursday.

Read the "Wants" Many of them are as interesting as news items. See if it is not so.

Subscribe for the Daily STATE JOURNAL.

DETROIT'S NOVEL IDEA.

A 2,000 Acre Garden for the Benefit of the Poor.

DETROIT, Mich., June 18.—Many acres have already been ploughed up in pursuance of Mayor Pingree's scheme of utilizing the idle land of the city for raising potatoes and beans for the poor. Nearly 2,000 acres have been loaned and twenty ploughs are at work. Those who once laughed at the idea are now sending in checks to pay for seeds and plowing. Nearly one thousand of the poor have signified a desire to raise something on this land. A small circus, making a two-weeks' stand here, has offered to give the gross receipts next Wednesday to the Mayor's bureau.

The mayor will himself enter the ticket wagon and sell tickets. The president of the common council will collect tickets at the door and prominent aldermen will act as ushers. A street parade is talked of, in which the mayor and aldermen clad as farmers will ride in a hay rack.

EVA BLACKMAN'S MOTHER

Is the "Poor Seamstress" Who Sent \$5 to Chairman Breidenthal.

It is interesting to know that Mrs. M. C. Trapp, the Leavenworth woman who sent Chairman Breidenthal \$5, and whose letter was published in this paper on Saturday, is the mother of Mrs. Eva M. Blackman, secretary of the Leavenworth police board, who draws a salary of \$600 a year from the state, while her son, Detective Trapp, draws a salary of \$75 a month as a member of the Leavenworth police force. Mrs. Trapp knew where her cash was going when she sent that \$5 to Chairman Breidenthal.

Now, Mr. Breidenthal, hand out something better than that.

ENDORSE MYRON REED.

Railway Union Sanctions His Sermon Expressing Sympathy for Strikers.

CHICAGO, June 18.—A resolution by the La Junta, Col., union endorsing the sermon of Rev. Myron W. Reed of Denver, in which he expressed sympathy for the Cripple Creek strikers, was enthusiastically received by the American Railway union delegates today.

The convention then began the consideration of a new constitution.

ONE SPECIES OF BLACK MAIL.

Threatening to Build a Stable in a Good Residence Neighborhood.

There is no other city in the United States where the negative use of private property has become such an abuse as in New York. In many instances this dog-in-the-manger policy has been used by the owners of property to prevent the building of a stable in a good residence neighborhood. The property owners next door or in the near neighborhood would willingly buy out the objectionable place only the price is fixed far above the market rates.

"We can't pay such a price as that. Why, it's twice as much as the property is worth!"

"Very well—it's my price—you can take it or leave it. I'm going to build a stable on it if you don't purchase!"

And there you are. All through the heart of business New York this real estate blackmail is held over the heads of those who would build befitting the grandeur of a great city. It is not by small holders, but by very rich men, or by estates managed by agents. Whenever an enterprising man or big corporation desires to build a new business block anywhere, he or it is almost sure to find some owner of this kind to embarrass or stop the projected improvement. It may be the estate is founded on ground rents, or it may be the property of some resident abroad who is satisfied with the present investment and won't sell at all. The probability is, however, that the owner will sell, but demands such an exorbitant price that it comes very properly under the head of blackmail. It is to pay me so much—you can't get along without my plot—is my price, or stop!

WOMAN'S LATEST.

She Has the Creases Pressed Out of Her Dress.

When a man wants creases put in his trousers he sends them to the tailor and pays for the work. When the New York tailor-made woman wants the creases taken out of her skirt and coat-tails she walks into the up-town shop where she bought her gown, pulls off her Prince Albert, drops her dress on the floor, tells the clerk to "hurry them up," and waits. It takes about half an hour for two pressers to do the work, and neither gets a penny. That's where the commanding spirit of the tailor-made woman shows itself.

Friday is the great bushing day, and often there are thirty damsels waiting about in silk petticoats, sleeveless waistcoats, bonnets and gloves, with pocketbooks and shopping books in their hands.

There are some droll spectacles among them. While waiting for her clothes to come up one girl will do Delsarte exercise; another will put in the time showing her stout mother how to stand.

Books on everything, from Sandow to the "Heavenly Twins," are seen; occasionally a woman shines her finger nails while her neighbor has a hand glass looking for holes in her back teeth.

The suits come up, one by one, in beautiful shape; an obliging little girl assists in putting them on, and the exquisites go off to come again in a week or two and go through the same performance.

After a rainy day the crowd in dresses-to-be-pressed would delay the regular business if the staff of pressmen were smaller.

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NEWS OF KANSAS.

Seventy-five Coxeyites Arrive at Emporia.

But Fail to Get Out On a Train.

OTHER STATE NEWS.

A Big Suit Filed Against Senator J. M. Price.

EMPORIA, Kan., June 18.—About seventy-five men arrived here over the Santa Fe Saturday night, claiming to be part of the California industrial army from Los Angeles. About thirty got away in squads by jumping trains. At 7 o'clock last evening the remainder boarded a freight train on the Santa Fe, but were ordered off. Refusing to obey the order, the train was backed up and they were informed it would not go out. They then got off and the train started again without them.

SENATOR PRICE SUED FOR \$10,000.

The Suit Alleges Fraud, But There Appears to Be Some Misunderstanding.

ATCHISON, June 18.—A suit which will no doubt cause considerable comment was filed in the district court late Saturday afternoon. The plaintiff in the action is Robert McCrie and the defendants John M. Price and Eliza A. Price, his wife. In February, 1893, it is alleged the plaintiffs borrowed from McCrie about \$9,000 on two promissory notes.

McCrie alleges that the defendants represented that Mrs. Price owned 500 acres of land in Johnson county, Kentucky, and on this security the loan was made. He says he began to press his claim and could not get the money and learning that Mrs. Price did not own the land in question, went to Kentucky to see about it. He claims that he has positive proof that Mrs. Price does not own the land and that the defendants have been guilty of fraud. An order was granted restraining the defendants from disposing of any property while the suit is in progress.

McCrie alleges fraud upon the part of the defendants, and says it was perpetrated for the purpose of securing the loan. Mrs. Price is known to be perfectly honorable in his business transactions, and the general opinion seems to be that some mistake exists. Mr. Price is now in a very critical condition, and has been unable to leave his home for some time.

THE HAMBLE FUNERAL.

Over 2,000 Attend the Funeral of the Murdered Man at Holton Yesterday.

HOLTON, Kas., June 18.—Between 3,000 and 4,000 people witnessed the funeral services held here yesterday afternoon over the remains of Lawyer Charles B. Hamble, who was murdered by Clinton Osborn Thursday evening. Friends of the deceased man were here from all over the northeast portion of the state.

The crowd was so large, in fact, that no building could begin to accommodate it, and the services were held in the public square under the direction of the A. F. & A. M., of which he was master, and the U. R. K. L., of which he was a honored member. There were over 300 carriages in the procession. The remains were taken to Valley Falls for interment beside his parents.

JOHN MARTIN ENDORSED.

McPherson Democrats Say He Has Done Everything Possible for Democracy.

McPHERSON, June 18.—At the Democratic county convention the delegates to the state convention were C. J. Turpin, J. Weisthauser, C. M. Bruce, J. R. Lynch.

The following resolution among others was adopted:

Resolved, That in Hon. John Martin, the Democrats of Kansas have one of the ablest and untiring workers that has ever represented the people of the south, and as the representative of the party at the seat of government, he has done everything possible for the advancement of Democracy and is deserving and will receive the cordial endorsement of every true Democrat.

CHARGED WITH ASSAULT.

A 17-Year-Old Ft. Scott Boy Arrested for Assaulting a Little Girl.

FT. SCOTT, Kas., June 18.—Elias Davis, a boy about 17 years old, was arrested on a state warrant, charging him with assault upon the person of his sister by adoption, who is 7 years old. The warrant was issued at the instigation of a grandfather of the girl named Wagner, who works at the paper mill.

The little girl at first denied that any such attempt had been made, but afterwards confessed that it had occurred several times. The mother of the boy alleges spite work on the part of her neighbors as the cause of the arrest.

POPULISTS WILL RATIFY.

A Big Demonstration to be Held at Emporia Tomorrow Night.

EMPORIA, June 18.—Arrangements are being made by the Populists of Lyon county to hold a big "ratification love feast" at the Whitley opera house on the evening of June 19.

It is expected that Governor Leavelle, Mrs. Diggs and other Populist lights of more or less brilliancy, will be present to uphold the banners of the faith.

The meeting is expected to be a general reorganization of Populist political enthusiasm.

KEEPS RUNNING AWAY.

A Lawrence Colored Girl Who Hides for Days at a Time.

LAWRENCE, Kas., June 18.—The police were again called to take charge of Estelle Barry, who had run away from home. The girl was found this time in Dr. Marvin's barn. She was in the hay loft and had been there since Monday, and had had nothing to eat. This girl is a colored child about 13 years of age, and is constantly running away from home and hiding for days at a time. She intimates that things are not just pleasant for her at home.

Last winter the girl was found once in Mr. W. E. Williams' woodpile, and was found by Mr. Parrott's wood house early this spring. At some time during the winter her feet were badly frozen and no medical aid was summoned and the girl lost her feet without amputation. She now gets about on her two stumps.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

BARTON COUNTY REPUBLICANS.

E. C. Cole Nominated for Representative—County Officers Named.

GREAT BEND, June 18.—The Republican convention for Barton county was the largest convention that has been held in the history of the county. Every township was represented, all of the 170 delegates being present.

E. C. Cole was nominated for representative, G. W. Minochs for county attorney, R. A. Charles for clerk of the district court, Henry McCorkle for probate judge and E. G. McKinney for school superintendent.

Three Boys for the Reform School.

NEWTON, June 18.—Three young boys, Addison Gravel, Roy McDaniels and Thos. Slaughter, were tried before Judge Luper and found guilty of petty larceny. Addison Gravel was fined \$1 and costs, amounting in all to about \$7. Thos. Slaughter, colored, and Roy McDaniels were sentenced to the reform school. If admittance cannot be gained for them, they will be compelled to serve thirty days in jail and enough in addition to pay the costs of the case.

Douglas County Old Settler Dead.

LAWRENCE, June 18.—Stephen Studebaker, one of the oldest and without doubt the best known farmer in Willow Springs is dead after a lingering illness of consumption. He was 70 years old. Studebaker was a pioneer in Douglas county, having come with the early settlers forty years ago.

Mrs. Catt at Salina.

SALINA, Kas., June 18.—The equal suffrage mass meeting did not draw a very large crowd, owing largely, no doubt to the bad weather. Mrs. Diggs was not able to be present, but Mrs. Chapman Catt was there and made an eloquent address.

Democratic Delegates.

The Democrats of Salina county elected the following delegates to the state convention: R. P. Cravens, C. A. Hiller, P. Humbarger, Jr., J. H. Padgett and N. P. Johnson.

TODAY'S MARKET REPORT.

Furnished by W. F. Federman, Broker in Grain, Provisions and Stocks, Real Estate Building, Corner Seventh and Jackson Streets.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, June 18.—Reports of advances in wheat abroad and serious continental crop damage sent prices up with a rush here today. July opened 3c higher at 84½c, lost ½c and advanced rapidly 1½c, reacting later to 89½c. New York reported foreign buying there and the buying here as liberal.

Corn advanced with wheat. July opened unchanged at 40½c, lost ½c, advanced 1½c, and reacted to 41½c.

Provisions were dull but slightly higher on the advance in grain. September pork opened 2½c lower at \$12.50, and advanced to \$12.55.

July lard \$6.87½.

Estimated receipts for Tuesday: Wheat 44 cars; corn, 426 cars; oats, 146 cars; hogs 17,000 head.

WHEAT—Jun. 57½ 60½ 58½ 59½ 56½

July 57½ 61½ 58 60½ 57½

Sept. 61½ 63 60½ 62½ 60

Dec. 62½ 65½ 63½ 65 62½

CORN—Jun. 40½ 41½ 40½ 41½ 40½

July 40½ 41½ 40½ 41½ 40½

Sept. 40½ 42 40½ 41½ 40½

OATS—Jun. 43½ 44½ 43½ 44½ 44

July 39½ 39½ 38½ 39½ 39½

Sept. 30 30½ 29½ 30½ 30

CATTLE—Receipts, 14,000. In fair demand and a trifle higher. Prime to extra native steers, \$4.75 to \$5.00; medium, \$4.25 to \$4.50; others \$3.75 to \$3.95; Texas, \$3.00 to \$3.60.

Hogs—Receipts, 28,000. Active, 10c higher; all sold. Rough, heavy, \$3.00 to \$3.50; packers and mixed, \$3.75 to \$4.00; prime heavy and butchers' weights, \$4.00 to \$4.50; assorted lights \$4.80 to \$4.85.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 4,000. Light receipts; a trifle higher. Top sheep, \$3.50 to \$3.75; top lambs \$4.25 to \$4.50.

Kansas City Market.

KANSAS CITY, June 18.—WHEAT—½c higher. No. 2 hard, 53½c; No. 2 red 54½c; No. 3 red 50½c; rejected 46c.

CORN—½c higher. No. 2 mixed, 35½c; No. 2 white, 38c; No. 2 mixed 40½c; No. 2 white 41½c.

RYE—Steady. No. 2 24c.

FLAXSEED—Steady, \$1.25.

BRAN—Steady. 58c.

HAY—Steady. Timothy, \$8.00 to \$8.50; prairie \$8.00 to \$8.50.

BUTTER—Steady; creamery 14 to 15c; dairy, 12 to 14c.

EGGS—Dull; 7½c.

CATTLE—Receipts, 1,800; shipments 2,300. Best firm, others steady. Texas steers, \$2.10 to \$2.35; Texas cows, \$1.60 to \$2.40; beef steers, \$3.20 to \$4.00; native cows, \$1.10 to \$3.50; stockers and feeders, \$2.50 to \$3.75; bulls, \$1.75 to \$2.25.

HOGS—Receipts, 1,400; shipments 2,200. Market 5 to 10c higher. Bulk of sales \$4.65 to \$4.75; heavies, \$4.65 to \$4.77½; packers, \$4.70 to \$4.77½; mixed, \$4.60 to \$4.70; lights \$4.55 to \$4.70; Yorkers, \$4.65 to \$4.70; pigs, \$4.40 to \$4.60.

SHEEP—Receipts, 7,000; shipments none. Best steady; others weak.

New York Stocks.

Sugar, 99; A. T. & S. F., 7; C. B. & Q., 77½; Erie, 13½; R. N., 45½; Missouri Pacific, 28½; Reading, 16½; New England, 3½; Rock Island, 68½; Southern Pacific, 60½; Union Pacific, 12½; Western Union, 85½; Gas, 79; Cordage 23½c.

112 and 114 West 8th, Peerless Steam Laundry.

Read the "Wants" Many of them are as interesting as news items. See if it is not so.

THE STATE JOURNAL'S Want and Miscellaneous columns reach each working day in the week more than twice as many Topeka people as can be reached through any other paper. This is a fact.

THERE WAS NO QUORUM.

The Congressman's Daughter Applied One of Her Father's Rules.

The congressman's daughter was receiving a young man whom her father had no earthly use for, and he was kicking on it as hard as he could, but the girl was serene.

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